

16. *arethusa*, Dod. Described recently from Calgary, Canada. It is probably the western variety of *hypophleas*.

17. *cupreus*, Edw. Very rare, known only from Mt. Shasta and Oregon.

18. *snowi*, Edw. Occurs in Colorado, British America and Alberta, at high altitudes. In Colorado the food plant is *Oxyria digyna*.

19. *rubidus*, Edw. Flies in Utah, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada and Montana. The var. *sirius*, Edw., is said to range from Montana to Arizona and to Ft. McCleod, British America. I have many specimens from Colorado.

### A NEW LOCUSTID FROM NANTUCKET.

BY H. T. FERNALD, PH. D., AMHERST, MASS.

FIVE days of collecting on Nantucket Island from the fifth to the tenth of last September brought to light several interesting insects, among them being a nymph of *Dissosteira carolina* in which the front and rear margins of the pronotum are turned upward giving the plate much the appearance of a riding saddle. One day while collecting back of the town near the old cemetery I also noticed a green locustid, entirely brachypterous, which nevertheless had its well developed ovipositor so firmly wedged into a somewhat weathered board forming one rail of a fence that it required some force to extract it. On another day while collecting within a mile of this place a brachypterous male and a partly brachypterous female were captured and placed in my boxes.

Recently through the kindness of Prof. A. P. Morse of Wellesley I learn that though the partly winged specimen last named is an immature *Scudderia* the other two are *Leptophyes punctatissima* Bosc. which he states has never before been reported from this country though well known in Europe. There can be no doubt of the correct determination of these insects as Prof. Morse compared them with European specimens in the Scudder collection. The specimens are now in Prof. Morse's collection.

How this species reached Nantucket and how long it has occurred there can probably only be topics for speculation, but as little attention was paid to the Orthoptera in collecting it would seem probable that it is at least fairly common there.

GEOMETRID NOTES.—ON *MESOLEUCA CAESIATA*.

BY L. W. SWETT, MALDEN, MASS.

As I looked through the Packard collection at Cambridge, Mass., I noticed that his eastern types of *Mesoleuca caesiata* Denis & Schiffermüller were not like the European ones of his own or my collection. *Mesoleuca caesiata* in Packard's European collection numbered some 12 or 15 examples from Staudinger and others, the localities being Lapland, Iceland, Switzerland and Austrian Alps. His American examples were from Okak and Caribou Islands, also Mt. Washington, Aug. 1-11, and specimens from Randolph, Vt., in the Boston Society of Natural History. In the Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI, 1866, page 51, he described *Cidaria aurata* from Okak, Caribou Islands and Mt. Washington, N. H. He speaks of these as having golden scales on the fore wings and on examining the types I found they agreed with the original descriptions but not with the European forms. Thus I saw we had two distinct species of which I note the following.

In *caesiata* European, the hind wings are whitish with traces of brown markings, the fringe of both wings being black and white. In some the markings are sharp and well defined, being powdered with golden scales. The discal spot is plain and distinct, there being a white and black cast to all wings. In *caesiata*, American form, or *aurata*, the specimens are of a brownish cast, smoky as it were and not black and white like the European. The hind wings lack the pallid white of true *caesiata* and are suffused with brown, and there are two white wavy zig-zag lines with brown margins to wings. The discal spot is suffused and the center of the mesial land is not clear, like European, but smoky and divided though not gray as some Iceland examples or reddish brown as my European examples from Pitcarpel. *Mesoleuca flavicincta* of Europe is a closely allied form to *aurata* but is so distinct as not to allow discussion. The variety *Mesoleuca inventaria* of Grote (Bull. Geol. Surv. Terr. Hayden VI, 591, 1882), may be a synonym of this but as I have not seen the type I can not say. While working over this matter last February, I wrote to Dr. Taylor in regard to the western forms, as they were unknown to me; and he assures me that they are the same as Eastern, though I believe he did not have the description as he did not then possess a copy of the description in the Boston Society Papers, for which he wrote afterwards. No doubt we shall have an interesting paper from him on the western form.